

LOCAL MATTERS.

The Adams Express Company places its daily obligation to it for the very latest papers from the eastern cities.

The American Express Company has our thanks for its daily favors in the shape of the very latest eastern papers.

MURDER.—About ten o'clock on Wednesday evening, two men, named FELIX CLARSON and JOHN SCHWARTZ, entered the beer saloon of David SNAPE, on High street, opposite the Court-house, and CLARSON called for two glasses of beer, which were furnished. He then requested SNAPE to charge the beer, which the latter refused, and demanded his pay. CLARSON said he had the money, but would not pay. Upon this SNAPE, reaching across the counter, caught him by the throat with one hand, and with the other, drew from under the counter a corn-cutter, with which he dealt CLARSON a blow on the head, cutting through the skull hat, and sinking the blade through the skull into the brain. Withdrawing the blade, he washed man dead in his arms, and then turned to the left side of the neck, severing arteries and veins.

CLARSON died yesterday morning. The murderer was arrested in his own house, on the same night on which he committed the bloody deed, and is now in jail on the charge of murder.

COURT LEVY.—The following table shows the levy of taxes for the county of Franklin for the years 1860 and 1861:

	1860.	1861.
State	100	100
County General	100	100
County Special	100	100
County Poor	100	100
County Jail	100	100
County Court	100	100
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The levy for county purposes, this year, exclusive of the assessment for the support of volunteers, is three hundredths of a mill less than last year's levy.

The city levy for city purposes, this year, is three and one half cents less on the \$100 than last year.

COMMON PEAS.—Yesterday morning, the jury in the case of REYNARD FARMER returned a verdict of "Guiltily of assault and battery only."

COMPANIES.—Capt. HALL's, of 83 men, from Trumbull county, and Capt. HOWARD's, of 96 men, from Lorain—arrived in the city on Tuesday, and proceeded to Camp Jackson.

BARRICKS.—We call the attention of business men to the advertisement in another column, of the County Commissioners, for proposals for building bridges in this county.

Capt. PATTERSON, late member of the Legislature, arrived yesterday at Camp Jackson, with a company of 120 men, from Adams county. It is a first class company.

We understand there are thirty-three companies in camp.

Mrs. PARKINGTON says the separation, woman as bad as the separation man, and for her part, she don't see why the Government should be satisfied with merely suspending the males in the South.

General McCLELLAN's command has been again extended to us to include the State of Missouri. The General's Department now in cities Western Pennsylvania, Western Virginia, Kentucky, Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, and Missouri.

THE FIFTH REGIMENT.—This Regiment has been elected W. S. DUNNING Colonel, and J. H. PARKER Lieutenant Colonel. W. GARELL was elected Major in place of Major Low. The Regiment was mustered into the service yesterday.

THE TWENTY-THIRD REGIMENT.—This Regiment has just been organized at Camp Jackson for the three years' service. Its field officers are—Colonel, W. S. ROBERTSON; Lieutenant, STANLEY MATTHEWS; Major, E. B. HAYES. The following are the companies comprising it:

- Captain McIlraith—Company A, Cayahoga co.
- Giddings—Company B, Ashtabula co.
- Shiles—Company C, Crawford co.
- Lorjoy—Company D, Cayahoga co.
- Zimmerman—Company E, Mahoning co.
- Canty—Company F, Logan co.
- Bloum—Company G, Ashland co.
- Drake—Company H, Holmes co.
- Moore, Company I, Lake co.
- Howard—Company K, Lorain co.

THE LITTLE GIANT.—Not Douglas, nor Breckinridge, nor even "Old Abe," but Mrs. FRAZ's Dietetic Sifter, that in its own department possesses more strength and purity than all of them. All other kinds are pigmies to it. Depot, 345 Washington Street, New York. Sold by grocers everywhere.

COLUMBIAN POST OFFICE.

ARRIVAL AND DEPARTURE OF MAIL.

DEPARTURES.

Mails for New York City, Boston, Albany, Buffalo, Pittsburgh, Fairburyville, etc., leave at 10 o'clock a. m.

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TELEGRAPHIC.

REPORTED FOR THE STATESMAN.

Highly Important Proclamation of the Governor of Missouri.

The following proclamation from Gov. Jackson was received in day:

JEFFERSON CITY, June 13.

To the People of Missouri:
A series of unprovoked and unparalleled outrages have been inflicted upon the peace and dignity of this commonwealth, and upon the rights and liberties of its people, by wicked and traitorous men, professing to act under the authority of the United States Government.

The solemn enactments of your Legislature have been nullified; your volunteer soldiers have been taken prisoners; your commerce with your State has been suspended; your trade with your fellow-citizens has been and is subjected to the harassing control of an armed soldiery.

Resolute citizens have been imprisoned without warrant of law; unoffensive, defenseless men, women and children have been ruthlessly shot down and murdered; and other heinous and atrocious crimes have been committed upon your State and yourselves.

To these outrages and indignities you have submitted with unflinching fortitude, which has only encouraged the perpetrators of these crimes to attempt still bolder and more daring usurpation.

It has been my earnest endeavor, under all these embarrassing circumstances, to maintain the peace of the State, and to avert if possible, from our borders the devastating effects of civil war. With this object in view, I authorized Major General Price, several weeks ago, to arrange with General Harney, commanding the Federal forces in this State, for the preservation of the peace of the State, and to avert if possible, from our borders the devastating effects of civil war.

Under a misunderstanding, which was made public, the Federal forces in this State might be preserved. They came, on the 11th of May, to an understanding, which was made public, that the Federal forces in this State might be preserved. They came, on the 11th of May, to an understanding, which was made public, that the Federal forces in this State might be preserved.

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An illustration of trade with the South immediately.

Postal matters are entirely unimportant. It is supposed that newspapers will come from the South here till the 1st of July, and then be discontinued.

The steamer Madras, from St. Louis to Cincinnati, exploded a boiler here, near this city, yesterday. Wm. Cox was fatally wounded, and two coal boatmen were drowned.

Edward Streiff, a prominent German of Frankfort, Ky., published an address to his countrymen, advising them to beware of all traitors, the disunionists, and to stand firmly by the Union they have sworn to support, and vote for the Union men and measures.

Three divisions of Louisville, and one at Memphis, undertook to walk here, and were arrested twice, and one was hung. They saw near the road a man lying helpless and in a dying condition, with his head being of Northern birth.

The Macon Telegraph says a company of volunteers at Portsmouth were arrested for voting for the Union.

The Louisville Journal of this morning accounts for the delay in taking the oath to support the Constitution, so as to obtain arms at the same time claiming the oath as not binding.

The Nashville papers yesterday report that at Bethel twelve hundred Confederate soldiers, under Col. Magruder, repulsed 3,000 Federals, with 100 dead on the field.

Surprise and Rout of 500 Secession Troops by Col. Wallace's Indiana Regiment. Capture of Prisoners, Camp Equipment, Provisions, &c.—Secessionist Killed.

CHAMBERSBURG, June 13. Col. Lewis Wallace, with a portion of the Indiana Regiment, left Chambersburg for Romney, Virginia, on the 11th, where he surprised, and after a sharp conflict, routed 500 secession troops, capturing prisoners, killing two, and taking some first class camp equipment, provisions, and medical stores. Only one Indiana man was slightly wounded. The victorious forces returned to Chambersburg the same day.

PHILADELPHIA, June 13. The entire State Loan of \$3,000,000 for the war has been taken at par.

Dispatches from Washington. (Times' Special.)

WASHINGTON, June 13. Accounts from Fairfax Court House state that three companies of secessionists suddenly left there Monday, on hearing of the probable advance of troops upon that town.

The water pipes through the village and houses have been taken out and cast into the river for the Rebel army.

It is learned that the Rebels are entirely out of leather. Their movements are restricted for want of shoes and harness for the artillery, and for the want of leather for the caissons.

They are also short of material for making provisions, and they have constructed a machine for making them at Richmond.

They are also short of chemicals for making dynamite powder, and therefore cannot employ shells for use of force.

One of the whole lot at the Freedom, from Adams County, has been a rifle cannon similar to the James projectile, but the shell was not charged.

Official accounts received from Fort Monroe report that there were fourteen men killed and 45 wounded on our side, at Bethel. Twelve were killed in the fight, and 45 wounded. There were three batteries opposed to our troops from the right, left and center of the road to Yorktown; all, about thirty cannon.

Butler was present during the conflict, and thinks at least 300 Rebels must have been killed and wounded. But four prisoners were taken by the Federal forces.

It is stated positively tonight that General Sigbee has been ordered by Secretary Cameron to have his brigade mustered into service.

Mr. Harvey will not be recalled from Port-au-Prince at present.

Ex Gov. Geary, of Kansas, has been authorized to raise a Regiment in Pennsylvania of three years' men.

It is certain that the Indiana troops at Cumberland were reinforced by a regiment of General Morris' command, and will soon march 22 miles southward, to Romney, for the purpose of dispersing a rebel force there, and that Gen. Morris' command will be stationed at that town, Va. 1,500 troops are said to be stationed there, behind intrenchments, on which 5-pounders are mounted. They have in all two or three of the members of the Wheeling Convention, seated en route.

An agent of Gov. Wise was in the city to day, and makes the following statement: He says there are 100,000 troops under arms in Virginia now, and that 300,000 will be within a week.

There are 16,000 men at Harper's Ferry, and 63,000 at Manassas. Harper's Ferry is surrounded by masked batteries. Harper's thought it certain that any attacking force would suffer.

At Great Bethel, Gov. Wise's man saw on paper 137 of these batteries between Harper's Ferry and Winchester.

Gov. Wise has not been ill. He is at his headquarters, as commanding officer of the Western Division of Virginia.

Six more Ohio Regiments have been ordered into Western Virginia from Camp Dennison, near Cincinnati. They will be sent to the Kanawha river to clear the valley of the Kanawha river of secessionists.

Six Regiments of Union volunteers will be immediately organized in Western Virginia. They will be armed and equipped by the Federal Government.

Prof. Lowe was today ordered to proceed immediately with his balloon to Fortress Monroe.

Collector Barney, Assistant Treasurer Cline, Meeker, Opdyke, Robinson, and Thompson, New Yorkers, arrived this evening. They are on their way to a consultation with the Government as to the best means of supplying its future pecuniary wants.

It is reported on good authority that no attempt will be made on the Rebels at Manassas until Harper's Ferry is taken.

General Scott says he is not afraid of any advance of the Rebels.

No apprehensions are felt that the Rebels can make anything like a successful demonstration against Washington.

Col. Mays to-day accepted the President's Commission as Quartermaster General and entered upon the duties of his office.

Maj. Sibley has been assigned to the same Department, with the Brevet of Colonel.

Collector Barney, August Belmont, and Mr. Cline, of New York, had a long and friendly interview with the President to-day.

The Conditions of Harper's Ferry. FREDERICK, June 14. A returned Baltimorean from Harper's Ferry reports that the number of troops there has been underestimated.

Additional numbers were arriving by every train, and they were so distributed that their presence could scarcely be detected if they did not appear in the morning.

Twenty thousand troops were expected there to-day and night.

A Baltimore Regiment is encamped at Ball's Bluff, near Frederick.

The Kentuckians are regarded with general suspicion and dislike, and are in almost open mutiny.

Provisions are abundant, and the strict discipline was enforced.

The Baltimore City Guards are stationed at Suffolk, near Portsmouth.

The Maryland Heights were to be abandoned.

Further Accounts of the Great Battle of Faint.

FAYETTE, Missouri, June 13. At Baltimore, June 13.

Further accounts of the Great Battle of Faint say, that on the disappearance of the Federal troops, the whole force of the enemy, fearing an attack under better auspices, left their entrenchments, and withdrew toward Yorktown, carrying away their artillery and burning the adjacent buildings.

The Captain of the Gunboats, with their Artillery, to-day have gone to Great Bethel, with a flag of truce and bearing a letter from Gen. Butler respecting the burial of the dead.

Maj. Winthrop fell mortally wounded in the arms of a Vermont volunteer. He was Aid to the Secretary to Gen. Butler, and author of the brilliant Seventh Regiment article in the June Atlantic Monthly.

Brigadier General Pierce has not yet given an official account of the unfortunate affair. The western is intensely hot.

From Missouri. St. Louis, June 13. The western end of the Osage Bridge, on the Pacific Railroad, five miles this side of Jefferson City, was burned yesterday, and the draw-ropes.

Barrett will be brought here by U. S. Commissioner Hickman to-day for examination.

The other prisoners will be brought from the same time.

Six companies of Col. Sigbee's Regiment of volunteers, belonging to Gen. Lyon's Brigade, left here last night for Rolla, the terminus of the South west branch of the Pacific Railroad.

Several additional companies of the same Regiment left this morning for the same destination.

Squads of troops will be stationed to protect the different bridges of the route, but the main body of the force is designed for action in the central portion of the route.

The Pacific Road and telegraph lines will be placed under the protection of the Federal troops.

Every effort will be made to render them effective.

Three steamers are now at the Arsenal, taking on troops, whose destination is supposed to be Jefferson City.

Circular to Federal Collectors.

WASHINGTON, June 13. Secretary Chase has just addressed another circular to the Collectors of Customs, reiterating the instructions of the 24th of May, prohibiting the transmission of munitions of war, protection for other supplies, to parties in insurrection against the United States.

Further instructions to exercise the utmost vigilance in arresting and detaining all merchandise of whatever character.

The Western Virginia Convention. WHEELING, June 13. The Convention met at the United States Court room.

A circular was read by a member, supposed to emanate from Mr. Brannon, Senator from Lewis county, addressed to the patriots of Northwestern Virginia, denouncing the Wheeling Convention as an attempt to divide the State, and attach this portion to a miserable Black Republican State, or form the same into a new independent Republic.

Reception of Ex-Minister Dallas. PHILADELPHIA, June 13. Ex-Minister Dallas received his friends at his residence this morning. In response to an address by Col. Snowden, he made an earnest Union speech.

The Maryland Congressional Elections. BALTIMORE, June 13. The Congressional election is proceeding quietly, and no obstruction has so far taken place.

THE MARKETS. NEW YORK MARKET.

WHEAT.—Heavy and unsettled, and 50 cents lower. Shipments are heavy in a moderate extent of the decline, while the trade refuse to purchase more than a moderate quantity of the new crop.

WHEAT.—Heavy and unsettled, and 50 cents lower. Shipments are heavy in a moderate extent of the decline, while the trade refuse to purchase more than a